The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX. NO 10
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. I, NO 1

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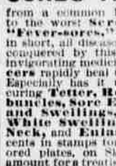
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THE FACE IN THE MIRROR.

On New Year's Eve in Russia they place two mirrors opposite each other and toward midnight, just as the new year is coming in to supplant the old, the girl, unattended by any one, goes into the room where the mirrors have been arranged and looks into one. Should she be destined to get married that year, she will see there the face of her husband.

Evghenia Alexandrovna was just 18 years old. She was lithe of figure, with a snowy white complexion and large, lustrous black eyes, that changed with every thought which passed through her mind and every feeling that touched her heart.

One New Year's Eve found her sitting alone in her father's study. Her parents had gone to spend the day with a boyar's family in a neighboring village several miles distant, and they were not expected back for several hours. A light snow had been falling during the day, and though the clouds had somewhat lifted, the sky was still overcast, but the twilight reflected from the snow made it light enough to distinguish objects that were not very far distant.

A big pile of logs was burning cheerfully in the fireplace in the study where the girl sat. For nearly half an hour she gazed at the flames as though trying to read the mute language of the fiery fingers. Then an idea struck her, for she went out and soon returned carrying a large looking-glass which she placed on the table opposite the mirror that was fastened against the wall. Then she sat down and looked long and eagerly into the glass that reflected the mirror behind her. Suddenly she grew pale, but not a muscle of her face moved. In the reflection of the large mirror she saw the face of a man. He had fierce, cruel eyes, and wore a large bushy red beard. Her eyes and those of the apparition met, and the next moment the apparition had vanished.

For a second Evghenia seemed to be riveted to the spot where she sat. She had not expected to see any image in the glass, and she knew that that face was not an apparition, but a real, live man, evidently a robber, and that he had opened the trap door leading to the cellar. She neither fainted nor screamed. All the men servants were out of the house, but she was a brave girl, a soldier's daughter, for her father had fought in the Crimea and her grandfather had measured swords with the French invaders. She seized her father's sword that hung against the wall and drew it from the scabbard. Sword in hand she opened the trap door, listened intently, and then softly stole down the stairs. There was no one in the cellar, and she began to think that the face she had seen was merely the creature of her own imagination, when she noticed that the iron bars of one of the windows had been removed. She stationed herself near it. Soon she could hear the tread of men in the snow. The tramping sounds came close up to the window, and then she heard some one whisper. "Here, this way." Then a big, red hand seized the sill as though its owner was just going to climb up. The very next moment Evghenia hacked away at it with the sword with all her might. She felt the keen blade cutting into the bones, and this was followed by a howl of pain and muttered curses, and then the footsteps hurried away. Evghenia remained on guard behind the window, expecting another attempt by the robbers, until the merry jingle of sleigh bells told her that her parents were returning.

The robbers were traced by their footprints in the snow to the edge of the forest, where they had mounted their horses and escaped.

* * * * * * * * *

With the approach of summer a dashing cavalry officer, accompanied by two body servants, arrived in the village and staid over for several days to rest. He was tall, well built, and sported an immense mustache that looked formidable under a pair of stern eyes. He was Maj. Ivan Michailich Norov, a cavalry officer from the Caucasus, who had frequently met the wild Circassian tribes, and had had his right hand disabled by a sabre cut in an engagement. He had resigned from the army, and, after traveling for some time, he was going to attend to his estates in province of Smolensk. He bore letters of introduction from several old army friends of Alexander Vasilovitch Sokolov, and was at once invited to make the Sokolov mansion his home during his sojourn. The few days which Maj. Norov expected to spend at Semenov were prolonged to weeks. He had a fair education, and, though his manners were not always very polished, this was accounted for by his long camp life and wild associations in the Caucasus. One day he asked for the hand of Evghenia, and, after a consultation between the parents and the young lady, it was given him. The wedding was celebrated with great pomp.

As the fall approached Maj. Norov became impatient to go home. He also received a number of messages urging him to return, and his servants complained that they were growing homesick. So several wagons were loaded with furniture, and the major and his happy young wife started on their journey to his home. After two days' travel Evghenia asked her husband why the party kept going further into the depths of the forest and did not take the road that was most frequented by travelers. He made some joking reply which seemed to satisfy her. On the third day, in the afternoon, she heard a shrill whistle coming from the thickest part of the forest, and it was promptly responded to by one of the servants. Evghenia felt ashamed to show her fear. Then another whistle, and another, to which the servants responded. Evghenia asked her husband what it all meant.

"Oh, nothing, nothing," he replied. "Don't be afraid. Am I not with you?"

She looked into his face. His expression was changed. Those eyes looked fierce and cruel. She had seen them before, long ago, but where? Then she remembered. The next moment a dozen men sprang out of the wood into the road and loudly cheered the major as their ataman or chief. Their numbers swelled to nearly thirty as desperate-looking cutthroats as ever roamed through a Russian forest. After greeting their ataman and their fellow-robbers, who had been acting as his servants, the members of the band turned their attention to Evghenia.

"Ah, ha, barina," they cried tauntingly, "so we have got you at last. You would cut off our ataman's hand, would you? You thought you had married a major and a land owner. Yes, we are all majors and land owners, for we own all this forest, and there is no one to dispute our title. We'll give you a dose of your own medicine."

So saying one of the foremost robbers roughly ordered her to get out of the carriage. She looked at her husband and bitterly upbraided him.

"Even if you are a robber," she said, "remember I am your wife, and you are the chief and should not allow your men to insult me."

The ataman looked troubled and seemed to relent, but the robbers quickly caught his meaning and shouted to him: "Remember your oath to bring this woman here to take vengeance on. She is no more your wife than she is ours, and if you interfere we will make it worse for you than for her."

The ataman thought that by gaining time he could save his wife. So in a quick, military tone he gave the order to march home. The travelers got out of the carriage, which, with the wagons, mysteriously disappeared in the forest. Evghenia was dragged, rather than led, and after an hour's travel the party halted near a mound which did not differ in appearance from many other mounds that they had passed. A skillfully contrived path in the mound, which was completely concealed from view by bushes and trees, led to a spacious room or cave which communicated with other and smaller apartments. A large pile of logs burned brightly in the center, and all around were piles of goods, ornaments, and provisions, while guns, swords, daggers and axes hung against the walls. Into this place Evghenia was dragged. Several men of the gang bound her hands and feet. Then the robbers sat down around the fire and began to talk over their adventures, seasoning their stories with copious draughts from a barrel of vodka. The laughter became boisterous and the talk more sanguinary and fierce as they recounted their bloody deeds.

Suddenly a peculiar signal was heard outside, and all started. The signal was repeated, and robbers sprung to their arms. The watchers had seen a rich caravan approaching. The robbers rushed out, seemingly forgetting their captive.

About five minutes after their departure Evghenia heard a gentle voice and saw an old man looking kindly at her.

"I like you, am a captive here," he said. "They captured me as I was traveling through the forest with some merchandise, and were going to murder me, but as I begged hard for my life they changed their minds and decided to make me their watchman. But I'll try to do whatever I can for you and help you to escape. Here, take this knife, and cut the ropes that bind you." The old man kicked toward her a knife which, with much effort, she managed to get hold of and cut the cords.

"Run for your life, Matushka, little mother," the old man implored: "do not stop; here death is certain. Run wherever you can, and as far as you can. You may yet escape, and if you get to a place of safety pray for my soul, for these robbers may yet kill me before long."

Evghenia made her way out as well as she could and ran. Every minute she would stumble over a log or stump, and now thorns would tear her clothing and scratch her face and body. Weary and footsore and bleeding she kept on and on. Then she heard faint sounds in the distance and the baying of bloodhounds. Nearer and nearer came the sounds.

At last she came up with a moujik who was driving a cartload of hay. She told him her story and begged him to take her along. The moujik looked grave. If the robbers found her with him they would surely kill him, he said. They were the terror of all that part of the county. "However," he added, "I cannot leave you thus; I'll take the risk." Then, hastily dismounting, he threw down a number of bales of hay and told her to get in and lie down. She did so and then the moujik piled up the other bundles over her and, after tying them down, he again mounted his seat, lighted a pipe, and drove along as though nothing had happened. In about an hour he was overtaken by half a dozen rough-looking men, who ordered him to halt. He recognized them as robbers and immediately reined in his horses.

"Where is that woman who passed along here?" asked one of the men.

"God be with you," replied the moujik, feigning intense astonishment; "this is no place for women. You will not find any women within twenty versts."

"Stop up your throat," cried the first speaker: "you have got her in that hay and we are going to search."

The moujik thought that his last hour had come, but did not lose his presence of mind. "If you are going to throw this hay all over the road you will please help me to load it up again and not let a poor man do all the work himself," he said.

Even the robbers smiled at the request as they began pulling down the hay. Bundle after bundle was thrown down, the moujik calmly perched on his seat and remarking "Did I not tell you that there is no woman here?" One large bundle covered Evghenia, and the robbers became impatient, and called out to the driver: "Here, little father, get down and put back your hay, we have no time," and they hurried away.

The moujik put back the hay and drove on. He drove slowly so as not to reach his village before nightfall, for he did not want any one to know that he had brought in a fugitive from the robbers. He entered his cottage first and warned his family not to tell any one of the young lady's arrival, for he was afraid of the revenge of the robbers. When all was prepared he led Evghenia in, and the good housewife soon prepared her a comfortable supper.

The arrangements for taking her home were soon completed. In due time they arrived at Evghenia's native village and drove up to the Sokolov mansion. They entered with some wares, and after half an hour the moujik came out alone. After calling at several other houses he continued on his travels.

Two months passed but no one in the village had heard of Evghenia's return. Several strangers called and made many inquiries about the bayar and his family, and then Maj. Norov was seen driving up to the house. He was ushered in by Sokolov and his wife, who asked him for news from their daughter.

"Oh, she is in good health and sends her love to you," he replied, with a feeling of relief, for he had concluded that she had died and that they knew nothing about her. He added that she would have come on, too, but thought the journey too long.

He then proceeded to make himself at home, and, after some time, a knock was heard at the door, and several gendarmes walked in and seized the robber chief. He made a desperate resistance, but was soon overpowered, and then Evghenia was led in.

Then they dragged him out and put him to death. It was afterward found that although the dead ataman was never a major yet he had belonged to a good family and had been a lieutenant in the Caucasus. He was, however, a gambler and negligent in duty. For some gross violation of army rules he had been degraded to the ranks in the very company where he commanded. He then deserted and joined a band of robbers, and after killing the ataman was elected his successor. As for the moujik who brought Evghenia home, he was presented with a large farm, and the old watchman in the robbers' den, he, too, was rescued, and became a watchman in the Sokolov mansion. —Adapted from New York Times.

The New Reporter's Idea of It.

An applicant for a reportorial position on one of the Chicago daily papers was put on trial. His first assignment was to cover a fire which had been turned in from the extreme south side, in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. The new reporter came in about midnight, and turning to the local copy reader said: "That's a pretty big fire." "Well," remarked the copy reader, "write it up at once." "Write it up!" exclaimed the new man, "Why, what's the use! Everybody on the south side was down there and saw it."—Pioneer Press "Casual Listener."

The Astor library, New York, contains 221,460 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and had last year a daily average of 285 readers.

The Danger from Frozen Oranges.

I find a statement going the rounds of the press that the frozen oranges recently sent north from Florida are poisonous. It is stated that the oil from the rind has penetrated the pulp during the process of thawing and a poisonous fungus has developed in the pulp.

The first part of the statement is true, the latter false. The volatile oil in thawed oranges does penetrate the juice of the pulp and makes it bitter. It has the effect of excoriating the mouth, tongue, and lips, but no more so than the oil of any orange. It is not poisonous, except in large quantities, larger than any one person would get out of a dozen oranges.

Their is no fungoid growth in thawed oranges or any other, for I do not find any such organism in any of the frozen and thawed fruit I have examined under the microscope. If any person has been made seriously ill by eating such oranges it has been caused by the coldness of the pulp, taken in large quantities into the stomach. If a frozen orange is slowly thawed at a temperature two or three degrees above the freezing point the pulp remains sweet and wholesome. —E. M. Hale, M. D. in Inter Ocean.

No More African Coasts to Seize.

The scramble of the European powers for long strips of Africa's coasts is practically at an end, owing to the sudden exhaustion of the supply. Africa has 16,700 miles of seacoast, and thirteen months ago there still remained of it about 3,600 miles that foreign governments could appropriate if they thought the game was worth the candle. Last year they cut off fresh strips of this unappropriated coast to add to their other African possessions, and the fragments that now remain, if pieced together, would hardly reach from New York harbor to Cape Hatteras; and as they are utterly worthless, or are claimed by very ill-natured and pugnacious savages, we are not likely to hear of any new protectorates along the shores of the Dark Continent.—New York Sun.

A Wide Field for Adventurers.

South Africa offers a wide field for adventurers. The news from Cape Town is that a new republic has been founded in territory north of Damaraland. A number of daring men have "purchased" a province from the natives, and have called the land the republic of Upingtonia, to which Europeans desirous of free settlements are invited. It is said that building and cultivation are already making rapid progress.—Brooklyn Eagle.

One Way to Collect His Salary.

A negro preacher in Georgia puts a definite amount of his salary debt on each member of the congregation, and when they have no money he makes them work on his farm until they pay off the debt.—Chicago Herald.

WHAT CHINAMEN EAT.

ALL THE KINGDOMS OF NATURE RANSACKED TO PROVIDE FOOD.

A Long List of Culinary Vegetables—Catalogue of Fruits—Beverages—Fish, Flesh and Fowl—Insects and Other Miscellaneous Articles—Cereals.

The proportion of animal food consumed is probably smaller among the Chinese than other nations in the same latitude. Rice in the south, maize, millet and wheat in the north, furnish the cereal food. The first is emphatically the staff of life, and is considered indispensable all over the land. It is thoroughly cooked without forming a pasty mass, as is too often the case with us. The diet is sufficiently varied, wholesome and well cooked. Much vegetable oil is used in its preparation, which makes it unpalatable, as a rule, to Europeans until accustomed to it. Italian millet or canary seed furnishes a large amount of nutritious cereal food in the north. The flour is yellow and sweet, and might with advantage be imported into this country, and in our diet, alternated with oatmeal.

The Chinese have a long list of culinary vegetables, and much of their agriculture consists in rearing them. More than twenty different sorts of peas and beans are cultivated, and occupy the largest part of the kitchen garden. Soy, used as a universal condiment instead of butter and jam, is made from beans. Bean curd takes the place of cheese, gypsum being employed to precipitate the casein of the beans. The consumption of cabbage, cress and cruciferous plants is enormous. Garlic, onions, leeks and others of this class are eaten by all classes, detected upon all persons, and smelt in all rooms where they are eating or cooking. The variety of cucurbitaceous plants extends to nearly twenty that are cultivated among garden vegetables. Water chestnuts are extensively consumed. The sweet potato is the most common tuber. The Irish potato is not eaten except on the borders of Mongolia. It is considered a food only fit for famine periods.

FRUITS AND NUTS—TEA AND SPIRITS.

The catalogue of fruits is indeed formidable. Grapes are plentiful in the north, and are preserved all the year round. Among common nuts are the chestnut, walnut, and ground nut. The first and last are largely eaten. The former, roasted or used as meal in soups, forms a valuable and nourishing food. The jujube is largely grown, and eaten in dumplings, etc. Preserved fruits are common. Ginger, lotus roots, bamboo shoots, and even the common potato and other vegetables are thus prepared for export as well as domestic use.

The Chinese have no butter, milk, or cheese. They have no cattle except for agricultural purposes, which has made them comparatively dear, and therefore meat from this source has fallen into disuse except among the Mongols and Manchus. The European is dissatisfied with a meal with neither bread, butter, nor milk, and he is disgusted with the oily and alliaceous stews set before him. The Chinese would be equally shocked at the cheese we sometimes eat, which can almost walk. Women's milk is sold on the streets in some cities for the sustenance of infants and old people, it being believed peculiarly nourishing to aged persons.

The common beverage is tea. Our sitting down to a tea meal seems strange to them, and they can not understand our spoiling the beverage by making it so strong, black, and adding sugar and milk. Tea is never indulged in as a meal—it is a constant restorative beverage during the day taken very weak and hardly allowed any time to infuse. Hot water is largely drank, and the good effects of this custom are worthy of a trial by us. The mouth is rinsed with hot water or tea after each meal. Cold water is seldom drank. Cold liquids of any kind are not considered wholesome. The people boil all their water, and this renders them careless and independent as to its source. Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa are unknown, as are also beer, cider, porter, wine, brandy, etc. They have a coarse fiery spirit called samsboo, distilled from sorghum, and a mild wine fermented from rice, which is drank hot. The badness, want of fragrance, and paucity of kinds of spirituous liquors have had something to do in keeping them sober.

FLESH-EATING—FISH AND INSECTS.

The Chinese eat a larger variety of meats than the people of other countries, and at the same time very little land is appropriated to rearing animals for food. Beef is only eaten, when it can be had, by the very lowest classes. No respectable person eats so useful and sacred an animal. Buddhistic prejudice against killing has had a powerful effect in restraining the flesh-eating propensities of the people. Mutton, except in the extreme north, bordering on the lofty grass plateau of Mongolia, is dear and poor. There is a large Mohammedan population in the north. The flesh of the buffalo and goat are still less used. Pork is the principal meat consumed, and surpasses all others, and no meat can be raised so economically.

The Chinese are perfectly omnivorous with respect to aquatic production. Here nothing comes amiss. All waters are vexed with their fisheries. Every possible way of catching and rearing fish is practiced. Fish are usually sold alive in tubs in the streets, so as to guarantee their freshness. All sorts of crabs, prawns and shrimps are very largely eaten, either fresh or simply dried in the sun. Both salt and fresh water shell-fish are abundant. There is much insect food consumed, such as locusts, grasshoppers, grubs, and silk worms. We can not mention all the different things the people eat, the products of earth, air, and sea. The gelatinous birds' nests are well known. Shark's fins and fish maws are boiled into gelatinous soups that are both nourishing and palatable, and different parts of animals are sought after as delicacies.

To sum up, let us generalize by saying that the everyday ordinary food of the Chinese is plain, simple, light, non-stimulating, and cheap. The people are most frugal and economical, making use of substances which would meet with culinary contempt in our country. A poor man in Glasgow would starve on the food which keeps a poor Chinaman and his family. All the kingdoms of nature have been ransacked to provide food for this remarkable people. Everything that lives and grows from the animal and vegetable world is laid under contribution.—Cor. Glasgow Herald.

Troubles of a Music Composer.

A composer of music whose halo did not fit on that particular day said to a friend: "To compose a piece of music is a serious affair. If a musical idea comes into your head, you won't happen to have any paper handy, and if you have any paper you will find it hard to find a publisher, and even if you secure a publisher he may fail to pay you anything for your trouble, and besides, very few will buy your piece, and if anyone should buy it he would not know how to play it, and in all probability if he played it he would not like it."—Exchange.

The Three Most Interesting Men.

Mr. Saintsbury, in The Academy, is authority for the statement that the three most interesting men in England, described in "Mustard Leaves," are Lord Tennyson, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Justin McCarthy.

Forming Another United States.

Another United States seems to be in slow process of formation down in southern antipodes. The Australian colonies of Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji and Queensland, have formed a federation, and the federal legislature is in session in New South Wales. New Zealand and South Australia declined to unite their fortunes with this second British confederation.—Chicago Herald.

One Volume Better Than Three.

An English novelist, in protesting against that peculiarly British institution, the three-volume novel, cites the case of that most popular book, "Lorna Doone." It was a dead weight in the three-volume form, and it was at what seemed a great risk that it was at length brought out in one volume—to become immediately a success.—Chicago Tribune.

A Class of West Point Graduates.

The class of graduates which will leave West Point at the next commencement is declared to be the largest in number and highest in efficiency ever graduated from the institution. There are seventy-eight members of the class.

Wealth, is a steep hill which the father climbs slowly, and which the son often tumbles down precipitately.—Dr. O. W. Holmes.

DANGEROUS CLASSES.

SOME OF THE DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF NEGLECT AND POVERTY

Young Ruffians of New York—The Great Masses of the Destitute and Criminal—Inherited Tendencies—Law of Natural Selection—Hopeful Outlook.

The "dangerous classes" of New York are mainly American born, but the children of various classes of immigrants. They are as ignorant as London flashmen or costermongers. They are far more brutal than

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCA 5, 1886.

The bill increasing the limits of the appropriation for the public building at Williamsport to $225,000, was called up in the house Monday afternoon and passed with but little opposition. It was favorably reported by the committee a few weeks ago. The bill now goes to the senate and there is but little doubt that it will pass that body. The appropriation will be sufficient for the government to erect such a building as will be a credit to Williamsport.

Eight per cent. increase in the wages granted 1,800 employes in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's shops, at Reading went into effect March 1st. The voluntary increase in the pay of the 150 moulders of the Reading Hardware Company was also announced, and the 300 employes of the Penn Hardware Company were notified that an increase in wages would be made during the month.

George P. Flick, of Hughesville, died at his cigar store at 2 o'clock Monday morning from drinking wood alchohol. Sunday it was impossible for him to get liquor and he managed to secure some wood alcohol which he drank. He went to bed, and about 1 o'clock Mr. John Houghton, who lives next door to Flick, heard him groaning and went to inquire what was the matter. Mr. Houghton rapped at Flick's door and asked him to let him in, Flick answered and said that he could not get out of bed, and Mr. Houghton broke in the door. The tobacconist was in terrible agony and was writhing in pain. When a physician arrived Flick had died from the effects of the alcohol which he had taken. Flick was a young man, and has lived in Hughesville for a number of years.

The New Tax Law.

The following is a condensed summary of the new tax law, which is to go into effect in this State on the first Monday of April next:

"The office of collector of taxes was created by the last Legislature, and the act provides that such an officer shall be elected in each borough and township each year. He shall be sworn in, give bond for double the amount of taxes, with two sureties on bond, and must issue duplicates before the first of August. Road taxes may be worked out as heretofore. He must provide a book, keep an alphabetical list of persons, with amount of taxes, and deliver book to his successor. When duplicate is issued he must give notice by ten hand bills, posted in public places, and all persons paying their taxes within sixty days are entitled to a reduction of five per cent. Taxes not paid within six months will have five per cent added. The collector must be at his residence, or some place designated in the notice, on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the last two weeks of the sixty days, from 2 to 6 o'clock, to receive taxes. He gets two per cent. on all paid within sixty days, and five per cent. on the balance."

The New Revenue Law.

MANY BANKS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PROVISION RELATING TO SHARES OF STOCK.

The national and other incorporated banks in the State are generally taking advantage of the provision of the new revenue act exempting from taxation shares of stock and so much of the capital and profits as are not invested in real estate, provided these institutions collect annually from their stockholders six mills on the par value of each share and pay the money into the State Treasury on or before the 1st of March in each year. Some of the banks, however, propose to take the consequences of a failure to pay this tax. Of those it will be required to report in writing through their president or cashier to the Auditor General on or before June 20 the amount of their capital stock and that paid in, a complete list of stockholders, the par value of each share and the value of the stock in the market where such bank is located during the year ending June 20. A duplicate of the report will be furnished the Commissioners of each county, to be used by them for the purpose of assessing taxes against shareholders. The Auditor General is authorized to inquire into the value of the stock of the banking institutions failing to pay the six mill tax, and either abate or increase the assessment as may be just, and to settle accounts against shareholders of three mills on the market value of their stock. The Auditor General is also required to transmit the assessments made by him to the County Commissioners, to be used by them in assessing taxes against the shareholders, who would, therefore, be required to pay a three mill tax for State and local purposes. The penalty for failure to report to the Auditor General, as required by the Act, is $1,000 in each case. The bank tax under the new revenue law is expected to reach $375,000.

Pension Arrearage Bill.

The following from the *Chicago Tribune*, gives the views of the leading republican journal of the Northwest on the pension arrearage bill: In sober fact, the pension grab is increasing in dimensions that are simply frightful. If the pending Legislation is consummated, it means a burden of taxation on the people of which they have no comprehension, and which will startle them when they realize its full extent. * * * * To meet these colossal obligations, aggregating probably over $500,000,000, with an annual unincumbered surplus of about $25,000,000, simply means a huge deficit, which must be met by an immense increase of taxation, involving the possibility of the reimposition of the income tax. This is not paying pensions; it is pub; lic robbery. It is a shameful attempt to squander the public money. It is inspired not by gratitude for the services of soldiers, but by the desire to obtain their votes. The country appreciates the services of its soldiers, and has never failed to compensate them. It has been more liberal than any nation on earth in paying pensions, and it is prepared to do what is just and equitable, but it will not consent to the squandering of hundreds of millions of dollars, the most of which will go into the pockets of pension sharks, upon those who have no claim to arrears and upon those who have no claim of any kind.

The Hancock Memorial Fund.

The Hancock memorial committee are making strenuous efforts to render the movement popular and successful. Two persons are appointed in each election district in Montgomery county to solicit funds and with power to appoint sub-committees. The presidents of school boards and the principals of private schools are requested to place ten-cent contribution books in the hands of every teacher. Each newspaper in the county also is requested to receive subscriptions. Mrs. William H. Holstein will organize a ladies' branch of the movement. The endeavor is to popularize the movement and have every man, woman and child in the county contribute to the fund. A memorial has been issued to the people of the county appealing for aid and co operation. A large sub-committee has been appointed for Norristown. The object is to purchase a bronze equestrian statue, to be placed in the public square, and to cost about $25,000. George Bullock, the president of the Hancock memorial fund has pledged $5,000.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia last week by the committee of twenty-one to collect subscriptions for the Hancock memorial fund, appointed by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Colonel Robert P. Dechert presided. It was decided to prepare three addresses, to appeal for subscriptions, respectively to the general public, including volunteer ex-soldiers and sailors of the late war; to the companions of the Loyal Legion, and to soldiers and sailors of the regular army and navy of the United States. General Hancock was the National Commander of the Loyal Legion, as also of the Department of Pennsylvania, and the movement will be made national. The money collected will form a fund to be applied to the benefit of Mrs. Hancock. While the committee will be glad to receive large supscriptions, no sum, however small, will be refused. An executive committee of three was appointed, as follows: General Robert E. Patterson, Colonel Dechert and Julius A. Keiser. When the addresses are printed copies will be furnished to every newspaper in the United States.

Horatio Seymour's Advice to a Young Man.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry you wish to get a place in one of the State offices. I never yet made or procured an appointment for a young man for one of the clerkships which did not in the end prove to be a great injury to him. I look back with regret to my action in this respect. If you get a place, in a little while change will throw you out, and you will be in a worse condition than ever. Now is the time for to get some employment which will be lasting, and in which you can become skilful, and where you will not be dependent upon others. Any duties which will give you your food and clothing are better for a young man than any of the places in the departments. You may think you want a place only for a time. I have heard that said so often by those who have meant what they said, and I have seen it turn out so sadly, that I distrust all such ideas. You write a good hand, and you can make yourself useful in many ways. I am favorably disposed toward you and your family, and when I go to Albany I shall be glad to see you. I am in bad health, and am confined to my house most of the time.

I am very truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 27. 1882.

His Wife Got the Insurance.

A curious case was decided by the Supreme Court on appeal on Wednesday, Feb. 17. Some years ago one Madeira took out a policy of insurance upon his own life, which was made payable to his legal representatives. He was at that time engaged to a young lady and it was for her exclusive use and benefit that he took out the policy, but at her request and from a motive of delicasy on her part he did not have it made payable to her. Subsequently he married the young lady and after his marriage he frequently declared his intention to transfer and formally assign the policy to her. Two months prior to his death he obtained for this purpose a blank form of an assignment from the agent of the company, which was however, never executed. He placed the policy, however in the custody of his wife, where it remained until after his death. He left no children or will and the simple question presented at the audit of the account of his administrator was as to whether the proceeds of this policy belonged exclusively to his wife under the above alleged gift or whether it belonged to Madeira's legal representatives. The Orphans Court thought that under these circumstances the gift should be regarded as executed and that therefore the proceeds of the policy belonged exclusively to the wife. In this they are sustained by the Supreme Court, which has just affirmed their decree and dismissed the appeal of Madeira's next of kin.

Charles L. Webster, the publisher, paid to Mrs. Grant Saturday, as her profits upon the sale of the first volume of General Grant's "Memoirs," the sum of $200,000. In a letter to Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Webster says:

The contract with General Grant for the publication of the "Memoirs" was signed just a year ago to-day, since which time the book has been practically written, published and the great bulk of the money for the first volume collected. It seems fitting to me on the anniversary of the signing of that contract to pay to Mrs. Grant the check. More is due her, and will be paid as soon as collected. We expect to collect as much again when the second volume appears, so that Mrs. Grant's profits within a year from publication will not fall below $400,000, and will probably reach $500,000.

This is probably the largest royalty ever paid on a single book, and there is little doubt that the amount on the second volume will be as large.

Intense excitement prevails in Brady Township, Huntingdon county, over the discovery of a valuable deposit closely resembling gold. Jacob Zillius, a mineralogist, while prospecting for coal, found evidence of a large deposit of the valuable mineral when but 75 feet below the surface. An analytical chemist of Philadelphia reports that the ore is worth from $10,000 to $15,000 per ton. Mr. Zillius is now in consultation with capitalists of the city with the view of organizing a stock company to develop the land in which his valuable find has been made. In prospecting for gold Mr. Zillius struck a 3-foot vein of anthracite coal, which is now being developed. The land in the neighborhood that heretofore would not bring any price whatever has now risen to fabulous sums. Prominent capitalists of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are buying up the land with the view of developing its resources.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1886.

Congress is devoting itself to politics now instead of business. The discussion between the Senate and the Administration, forced by the Republican caucus resolutions on official papers, begins to-day. An exciting debate is expected, and the Senate galleries will be crowded so long as the fight lasts.

When the discussion is fairly under way, Senator Morgan will complicate matters by calling up his own independent resolutions to the effect that the whol eproceeding is out of order. The Edmunds' resolutions should not have been received. The only legal proceedure for the Judiciary Committee was to have summoned Attorney General Garland before the bar of the Senate, and to have impeached this alleged violator of law, who refuses to give up his private papers.

A number of Republican Senators do not follow Mr. Edmunds' lead in this matter with much zeal. It is pretty well understood that the Vermont statesman made this much ado about nothing because there was not much to do about anything and he was under the necessity of impressing the Vermont Republicans with his greatness and indispensability. The Vermont legislature, which elects a U. S. Senator to fill the seat now occupied by this would be chieftain, is to be chosen next fall. Until then Mr. Edmunds may be expected to be as offensively prominent in the Senate as possible. He wants to stay in Washington, where he has just built a superb residence, and he has reason to fear the Green Mountain boys are arranging his retirement to private life when his present term expires.

The House of Representatives, this week, does not offer such attractions to visitors as the Senate. Nothing but silver may be heard from it for some time. The financial debate begins there regularly to-morrow. Ten days have been set apart for the subject and sixty Members have prepared speeches on it. At the close of this discussion the House will refuse to suspend the silver coinage by an overwhelming vote, and that is all that this forthcoming eloquence will accomplish. If all this time and talk could be given to an issue that promised results, it would be well enough, but it is agreed all around that this debate will lead to nothing in the way of legislation and that not a single vote will be changed by the talk.

The Telephone affair has taken a party turn in the House. The Hancock and Pulitzer resolutions of inquiry into the Pan-Electric has been met by another set of resolutions under Democratic management, asking for a broader and more thorough investigation of newspapers as well as officials.

Congressman Gibson, of West Virgia, opposed the investigation on the ground that there was nothing to investigate inasmuch as no charge had been made against Attorney General Garland or other officials who are alleged to be implicated. "Why," said he, "what will the committee report? Will they report that the gentleman got stock without paying for it? Who will say that was wrong? I see men all around me who hold railroad stock and national bank stock voting with the stock in their pockets, and no outcry is made against it.

Mr. Gibson also attacked Representative Pulitzer, of the N. Y. World, who, he said, instead of making complaint against the Attorney General in an open, manly way like a Representative should have done, had retreated behind the irresponsible columns of his newspaper to create a scandal. Mr. Gibson conceded that the idea was to turn the rascals out from talking.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, who tries to be witty every day, said something about appreciating the feeling of solemnity that had recently falen on the Democratic party, and gave it assurances of his respectful consideration in its present situation. The Democrats laughed at this as well as the Republicans, and Mr. Morrison replied that the gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the Democratic party was in any trouble. "We propose to investigate charges against our own people," said Mr. Morrison, "as well as those against yours, and we trust if we find them guilty, we will not be found, as the Republicans have been found, attempting to shield them.

Miss Cleveland gave another large luncheon on Saturday afternoon to the wives of fifty Senators and Representatives. She has at last solved a problem which had been unsuccessfully dealt with by each Presidential family since the time of Andrew Johnson. That President accomplished the feat of inviting to dinner each Senator and each Representative and his wife at least once during the two years of each Congress. But since then Congress has grown to be a body of such formidable proportion in numbers that each President has fallen shorter and shorter of getting all around even in two seasons. Miss Cleveland began a series of lunch parties at which she hopes to entertain all the wives of Senators and Representatives while the President will dine only their husbands.

Plaisted.

Fred Plaisted, the oarsman, states that the proposition of himself and Ross to row a boat through the Niagra rapids the coming summer was not the huge joke many seemed to think but an enterprise that would surely be attempted. "I do not think it dangerous," he said. "The boat will have plenty of beam, a grating for a floor and no bottom. If we fill with water we can't sink because we will have air-tight compartments around the boat and the water we take in will quickly disappear through the grating. If anything should happen we are both good swimmers and would make a grand struggle before going under. It will be money in our pockets if we succeed and if we fail our wives and children will get the benefit of it. There is positively less danger in trying to row through the rapids than there is in going out on the frontier for $13 a month and found, and we get $2,500 for what we are going to do. One point about it is that we row with our faces toward the danger, instead of rowing in the ordinary way. We were both up at Niagara Falls a week ago and made our calculations and measurements of distances."

The Thirteen Club should start a branch in Spain, where the superstitious people think their late King fell a victim to the thirteen-at table fatality. It seems that when Alfonso visited Aranjuez last summer to see the cholera patients, lanched at the palace, and thirteen persons sat down to the meal. Noticing the number, the king gayly referred to the tradition, and made his equerry give him a list of the guests, that he might see whether any one died within the year. The King himself was the victim.

Public Corruption.

The perplexing question in regard to the bottomless chasm through which the financial current flows, dividing in its course the populace into two unequal classes, and finally depositing its contents into the gulf of favored treasury vaults, has agitated the mind of the unfortunate classes for many years. Reform has been the battle cry in every campaign, but suffering and want have not been alleviated. Is there no permanent redress for the aggrievances of the destitute? Let echo answer. With time, events and circumstances have followed long trains of corruption that sapped the bone and sinew of the land. Labor and toil can no longer be rewarded with honest, remunerative compensation. Starving millions can only look with vacant stare over desert wastes of heretofore rich fields, abounding with treasures in which their hearts rejoice with hope and gladness. Corruption has gleaned all their fruits and blasted their future prospects. Colossal fortunes have sprung up as it were in a single night, mushroon like, in the fertile field of boasted liberty which proud Americans honor as the "land of the brave and the home of the free."

Millionaires have multiplied on every hand. Does all this result from honest endeavor? Does all this wealth accumulate to the welfare of the people? Whence are the sources and channels through which "mammon" flows into hoarding treasuries? Whose great losses are these great gains? If the circulating medium (money) is the blood of the body (financial system), how could these leeches and suckers fasten on its vitals and suck the very life out of it? Perhaps these questions are more easily asked than answered. It is no doubt, justly charged that lobbies infest Washington who through constant importunity and bribes secure immense appropriations for the benefit of jobbers in subsides without stint, in all departments of the government. But all this most directly affects the general government in the depletion of the public treasury, and the people are only affected incidentally through the luxuries. The public domain has been bartered away to railroad monopolies without proper returns or compensation, but the people have not suffered thus far from that source. It is true that all these things belong to the public, and though robbed and stolen, thus far, the present distress and depression have not resulted therefrom. It seems to me that there are other causes which most directly and effectually effect the people.

In 1862 there were 3217 patents granted as per report of the commissioner of patents, and the grand total to end of that year was 37263 since which time we had no report. Allowing each year for the last 24 years or since 1862, there have been no less than 114370 patents granted in this country. It does seem that the Patent Office Department has brought about this state of affairs as much, or more than any other cause, and probably is the foundation of all consequential corruption. Perhaps no department is so much besieged as the Patent Office Department. If you examine every form and variety of ingeniously constructed labor saving machinery, you will find with every one follows an obvious cunningly devised conspiracy to rob labor of its just dues. Many patentees have formed syndicates and monopolies whose power is greater than that of the common populace—hence many are designated money kings. When we consider the exorbitant prices farmers have paid for patent mowers, reapers, drills and all other impliments in proportion to their actual cost—the same may be said of the sewing machine that enters nearly every household, and of the thousands of other patents adapted to all known uses, most of which have displaced a certain number of laborers, then wonder where the peoples' money has gone. Now behold the unparalleled line between the common populace and the money aristocracy. The people have poured their money into their laps like water. We assert without fear of successful contradiction that patent rights have taxed, swindled and robbed the people out of thousands of millions, not incidentally, but by direct extortion from the individual whole. We believe that reform in this department is paramount to all other reforms. Talk of equal rights so long as the common people are barred against their rights through the patent office department. Talk of a great country so long as monopoly employs patent labor and locks the shops against suffering want. Talk of the "great American Assylum for the oppressed of all nations" so long as teeming millions of her own noble sons are destitute and without renumerative employment. J.

A Grand Railway Project.

An international railroad connecting the North American States with those of Central and South America, is not a new idea, it having been for some years in the minds of people who are not by any means visionary. The completion of the Central Mexican railroad, connecting with the railroad system of the United States, was a step in that direction. That enterprise was prosecuted and completed without attracting much public attention and it may be the case that a railroad extending to Patagonia will be built before the public is prepared to hear the announcement of its completion.

The bill introduced into the House by Representative Curtin for the encouragement of commercial intercourse and the promotion of friendly relations between the nations of North, Central and South America proposes an international railroad traversing the two continents as the instrument in accomplishing those desirable objects. The bill suggests a convention of representatives of the nations interested, at which a plan may be agreed upon for the construction of such a road through their united efforts.

In this great project, designed to bring about a commercial union of the American nations, the United States, on account of superiority of wealth and position, will have to take the initiative. It will not be necessary for this government to subsidize the road, which can be as easily made without such assistance as was the road extending to the Mexican capital. The moral encouragement of the project by such a convention as the Curtin bill proposes, held under the auspices of so great a power as the United States, would insure for it capital sufficient for its completion.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the commercial advantages, to say nothing about the international benefits, of which such a work would be productive. The people of the United States, on account of their large interests, would be the principal beneficiaries of so grand a project, in comparison with which the projected Panama canals sink into comparative insignificance.—*Patriot.*

A Practical Temperance Effort.

The temperance people of Harrisburg have been doing some practical work in the way of enforcement of the present license law that deserves commendation. They discovered that on February 4 ninety-four persons had filed applications for licenses. As each applicant is required to have the names of twelve reputable citizens, who believe that the applicant is of good repute and that the place to be licensed is necessary for the public accommodation, it would have required the signatures of eleven hundred and twenty-eight citizens to have met the clear demands of the law. In point of fact, however, it was discovered that only six hundred and seventeen persons had signed the applications.

An analysis of the applications showed that 403 of the 617 signers had signed only one application each, the other 214 having furnished the necessary signatures to do duty for 725 signers, or an average of something over three signatures to an individual. Of these 101 signed two petitions each, 46 signed three, 23 signed four, 16 signed five, 6 signed six, 8 signed seven, 2 signed eight, 3 signed nine, 4 signed ten and one each signed eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen petitions. It will be seen by this statement that Harrisburg has a goodly number of professional petition signers, who sign everybody's petitions.

After making these discoveries the temperance people of the city petitioned the Court, first to refuse to grant any new licenses whatever; second, to refuse licenses to persons whose applications have been heretofore rejected; third, announce it as a rule of the court that hereafter no one engaged in the liquor business shall be recognized as a petitioner on the application of anyone seeking license; fourth, announce it as a rule of the court that hereafter no license will be granted to any applicant where the name of anyone on his petition has appeared on any other petition, and fifth, that the Court would use its lawful discretionary power in refusing licenses where the hotel restaurant is not a public necessity

While some of these demands may not be justified by the circumstances, those relating to dealers signing each other's petitions and the signing of duplicate petitions are, certainly, and the step taken by the Harrisburg temperance advocates might well be imitated in every county in the State. There is little doubt that most courts would comply with requests of this kind backed up with the evidence of the duplicate signatures. If temperate people everywhere exhausted every effort to secure the enforcement of present laws, in letter and spirit, instead of devoting their energies to the enactment of impossible prohibitory laws, they would be able to greatly curtail the evils of the liquor traffic. The vice of American reformers of every type is the constant struggle for new and radical legislation, without any proper effort to secure the enforcement of that already on the statue book. Of this vice the temperance reformers exhibit more than their fair share. —*Times.*

Causes of Sudden Death.

A capable writer affirms that about one per cent. of all deaths may be classed as sudden. Of these four out of five are referable to causes acting directly on the brain and its appendages; one in seven to the heart, and one in seventy-five to the lungs. The sudden death of several noted characters recently and the fact that many in their devotions say, "From sudden death, good Lord, deliver us,' appears reason enough for devoting a few minutes now to the study of this sombre subject.

Rupture of any of the abdominal organs, the bursting of internal abscesses or the rupture of arteries in this division of the body has often destroyed life in a flash, and the circumstances which gave rise to the fatal event may have been entirely overlooked during life. It is quite possible for certain kidney diseases to exist unnoticed by the patient, who may be destroyed almost without warning by uremia, a species of blood-poisoning.

Especial importance attaches to heart disease as a cause of sudden death, and doubtless some will be surprised at the previous statement that only one in seven cases are referable to this cause. Degenetation of the tissues of the heart, neuralgia of that organ, lameness of the valves and rupture of the heart are the most important events here. Paralysis of the heart is often set down as a cause of sudden death but this may mean a great deal or nothing. Rupture of large arteries within the chest or the transudation of the liquid part of the blood into the air cells of the lungs are not infrequent causes of sudden death.

Brain hemorrhage is a very common and fatal head trouble. In these cases there is much shock and pressure upon the brain from the poured out blood. This last is inevitably fatal when it occurs in the region of the centres that control the heart and lungs. It is probable that this form of death has increased markedly during the past twenty-five years, this period having been one of intense mental activity, which of itself is not prejudicial unless there be coincident mental strain in the shape of anxiety.

Few or none of the events here detailed occur in perfectly healthy persons, but in those whose tissues have undergone structural change, as made manifest by microscopic examination.

It were idle to say much of the prevention of sudden death. Prevention is good, but not popular. When men learn how to live and work sudden death will be unheard of except among those who have reached three-score and ten or four score years, and then only occur as a natural process.—*Times.*

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st. N. Y. Oct 16-1y

Fred Douglass' Place.

FOUR COLORED CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS.

It seems to be generally accepted that the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia will be given to a colored man when Frederick Douglass, an offensive partisan, is removed. So far no white man has applied for it, and, as stated in these despatches, there are three colored candidates, one from Philadelphia, one from North Carolina and one from Chicago. When Congressman Springer learned that his colleague, the Hon. Frank Lawler, had discovered a colored constituent, he immediately trotted out one of his own, and went to the White House with an application for Charles Nelson, a Democratic citizen of Springfield, Ill., of African birth. Mr. Springer does not propose to be surpassed by any one in his interest for the colored race, but there was an intimation from the White House that the President was not entirely satisfied with the character of the men who were recommended to succeed Mr. Douglass. While he desires to give due recognition to the colored race, he wants the man to have superior qualifications. He need not be as famous as Mr. Douglass, but he must be of good business ability and high character.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

The Best Is the Cheapest.

Safety! Economy!! Certainty of Good Results!!!

These qualities are of prime importance in the selection of a preparation for the hair. Do not experiment with new remedies which may do harm rather than good; but profit by the experience of others. Buy and use with perfect confidence an article which everybody knows to be good. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER will not disappoint you.

PREPARED BY
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

Philadelphia Markets

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 17.50 Spring 16.50 @ 17.00
FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.70 @ 3.75; Penn a family, 4.00 @ 4.15 Ohio clear, 4.35 @ 4.50 winter patent 5.25 @ 5.50; Penna. roller process 4.25 @ 4.62
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, .88½
RYE.—65.
CORN.—46 @ 47½
OATS.—No. 3 white @ 30½ No. 2, 41
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 16 @ 17, fair to good Western and New York, 14.50 @ 15.50; medium Western and New York, 14 @ 16.; Cut hay as to quality 17. @ 19. Rye straw 21, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10.
POTATOES.—Eastern rose and Burbanks, 70 @ 75; Eastern prollnes 65 @ 68; western rose 65.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania 23; western 23.
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 33 Creamery Extra 30, Western extra 30, fair 20 @ 28.
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 8 @ 8½ Turkeys 8 @ 9.
DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 11@12. Turkey 12 @ 13. ducks 11@ 13.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail
Wheat per bushel	85 @ 90	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	old 50 new 40	50 to 60
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl		5 to 6
Butter	22	24
Eggs	20	22
Potatoes	40	50
Hams	11	14
Dried Apples	06	05
Side and shoulder	07	9
Chickens	06	08
Turkeys	10	12
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Hay per ton		10.00
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1.00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, 4 & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus, $3 25

A STANDARD MEDICAL WORK FOR YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

ONLY $1 BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

Illustrative Sample Free to All.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical work on Manhood

Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, premature decline in man, error of youth and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. Send for it by the author, whose experience for 25 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample sent free to any body. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissel, and associate officers of the Board, the reader is respectfully referred.

The science of life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The science of life points out the rocks and quicksands on which the constitution and hopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked. —*Detroit Free Mirror.*

The science of life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the past 50 years.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical debility.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There is no member of society to whom the Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled all other physicians a specialty. Such treated success sfully without an instance of failure. Mention THE COLUMBIAN. (feb6.d.1y.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN,

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FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars

HENRY CLAY,
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HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.

FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORD'R FOR FESTIVALS WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
PEANUTS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS,
CREAM NUTS,
ALMONDS,
POP CORN
BALLS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Hoyt House in Berwick, on

Saturday, March 20, 1886,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all those two certain lots, situate in Berwick Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the corner Front and Pine streets, in said town of Berwick, thence along Front street, ninety-nine feet to lot number sixteen, thence by the same two hundred feet, more or less, to Canal street, thence by Canal street ninety-nine feet to Pine street, and thence along Pine street two hundred feet, more or less, to Front street, the place of beginning. The same being lots number nineteen and twenty in plan of Berwick, Pa., on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling with basement, a large frame stable, coal house, pig pen and outbuildings. Fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., beginning at the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Berwick, at corner of Hasley land, thence by the same thirty-two perches and six-tenths perches to a corner, thence north seventy-four degrees east seventeen perches; thence seventeen and one-fourth degrees west twenty-seven seven-tenths perches, more or less, to public road, thence south eighty-seven degrees west thirteen six-tenths perches to place o beginning containing three acres, more or less.

ALSO,

In same township, beginning at public road from Bloomsburg to Berwick, at corner Agricultural ground; thence by same south sixteen and one-fourth degrees east twenty-seven seven-tenths perches to a corner; thence north seventy-four degrees east sixteen perches to a corner; thence north twenty-four and one-fourth degrees west twenty-six seven-tenths perches to corner; thence south eighty-seven degrees west, eleven four tenths perches to place of beginning, containing two acres, fifty-two perches, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Chester Coper vs. S. B. Bowman and A. F. Creasy and to be sold as the property of S. B. Bowman.

Jackson, Atty. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in Briarcreek township, said county, bounded on the north by public road leading from Bloomsburg to Berwick, on the east by land of Preas Fowler, on the south by D., L. & W. railroad and on the west by land of Daniel Reedy, containing six acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. B. Bowman.

Jackson, Atty. Fi. Fa.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of alias fi. fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, March 13, 1886.

At 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., and described as follows: Bounded on the south by land of C. B. Johnson and John Thomas, on the west by lands of John and Wilson Thomas, on the north by No. 2, or other land of W. R. Cox and on the east by land of Minerva Hileman, containing ninety-three (93) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, and improvements, consisting of a two-storied plank dwelling house, large new barn, wagon house, hog pen, wood shed, old barn, straw sheds and all convenient outbuildings. Large young fruit-bearing apple orchard and other fruit trees, with a never-failing spring of flowing water, near the house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. R. Cox.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Penna., and described as follows: Bounded on the south by tract No. 1, or other land of W. R. Cox, on the west by lands of Wilson Thomas and Richard Kitchen, on the north by land of Geo. Kester and on the east by land of George B. Thomas Minerva Hileman and other land of W. R. Cox, tract No. 1, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances and improvements, consisting of a new frame dwelling house and other outbuildings, a young apple orchard, well and spring of water at the door.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. R. Cox. Tracts No. one (1) and two (2) will be sold separate or together, as may be most advantageous to creditors.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Feb. 17, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Levart Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co. and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, March 20, 1886,

at 2 p. m., all that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Beaver township, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lands of Peter Knecht and Jacob Shearman, on the east by lands of Peter Hauck and Jacob Shearman and on the south by lands of Peter Hauck and Jonathan Hauck and Samuel Nungesser, and on the west by lands of Samuel Nungesser and Peter Knecht containing one hundred and twenty acres and thirty-six perches, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Daniel Singley, Sr., and Daniel Singley, Jr., administrators of John Singley, deceased, vs. Frederick Hoesler, and to be sold as the property of Frederick Hoesler, with notice to terre tenants.

FRENZE, Atty. Lev. Fa.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

GIVEN AWAY!

Ten thousand babies are given yearly to the grave by not having Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion on their gums when teething.

SOMETHING NEW!
SOMETHING WONDERFUL!
SOMETHING MAGICAL!

To bathe the baby's gums while teething, relieving all inflammation, swelling and pain.

LOST!

A good many night's rest by not having Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, for it gives baby comfort and sleep without stupefying or injuring it. No opiates. No constipation.

Sold at Kleim's drug store, general agent for Dr. Hand's remedies for children. Laboratory at Scranton, Pa. (deck6w.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th street, New York City. mar 5-4t-d.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All,

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
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CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
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NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

feb.26-86.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:43 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:14 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:51 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a. m	6:18 p. m

PUBLIC SALES.

MARCH 9.—G. W. Bartsch will sell valuable personal property, on his premises in Scott township, Columbia county, near the village of Lightstreet.

MARCH 20.—A. R. Patterson, executor of Elizabeth Kline deceased, will sell real estate on the premises, in Greenwood township, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 10.—H. S. Reay will sell on his premises, at Rupert, a horse, wagons, sleighs, paints and a large quantity of personal property, at 1 o'clock p. m.

MARCH 11.—A. J. Girton will sell valuable personal property on the farm of Simon Reichard, Buckhorn. Horses, cows, hogs, reaper and mower and farming utensils. 10 a. m.

MARCH 10.—E. L. Kelchner will sell horses, cows, pigs, wagons and a large quantity of other personal property on his premises in Centre township at 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE.—A good buggy and harness, by C. M. Bittenbender.

FOR SALE.—One or two good road horses. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A fresh cow and calf—half Jersey. Inquire of B. STOHNER.

Two new small show cases for sale cheap. Inquire of Paul E. Wirt, COLUMBIAN building.

FOR SALE.—Two good young horses, also, best make farm impliments of every description at lowest prices.

S. C. SHIVES.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a desirable house and lot in the town of Millville, which he will offer for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars call on or address at once. R. B. GRIMES,

mar5tf) Millville, Pa.

Personal.

Cyrus and W. R. Demott, of Eyersgrove, were in town Tuesday on business for their father's estate.

Louis Manning, who has been doing the wood work for M. C. Sloan & Bro., moved to Wyoming this week.

Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, of Beach Haven, was in town Monday. He has been holding a revival at Beach Haven and reported 52 conversions in two weeks.

Mr. Jacob Bond, of Hartley Hall, was in our office Saturday. He came over to visit his mother at Hetlerville. His mother is now in her 85th year, and has been ill for a few days.

Col. J. G. Freeze, C. G. Barkley, E. H. Little, Geo. E. Elwell, L. S. Wintersteen, W. H. Rhawn and J. C. Yocum Esqs, attended the Supreme Court at Philadelphia this week.

Gold spectacles at George A. Clark's bookstore. 4t.

There was a full week of court at Danville last week.

The Conference of the M. E. Church will meet at Harrisburg next week.

It looks very much as if March came in like a lion. The thermometer on Monday registered 6° above zero.

A lengthly report from the delegates at the State Board of Agriculture, was handed us too late for publication in this issue.

Dr. Snattuck, at the Sanitarium, wishes to exchange two cows, one will be fresh soon, for the fresh cow—Alderney or half Jersey.

Steam was turned on at the Exchange Hotel last Saturday. The large circular radiator in the office heats up the room nicely.

Newly-elected Justices will find it to their advantage to buy their blanks at the COLUMBIAN office. All kinds constantly on hand.

Metherell's orchestra rendered the music at the Firemen's ball on the evening of February 22d. The music was highly appreciated by all.

Hiram Turner, of Jerseytown, killed a hog last week that dressed 534 lbs. This is the largest hog that has been killed in that section for many years.

The blizzard that was announced beforehand reached here last Friday. A sudden change of weather took place Thursday night, from a mild rain to a cold snow The wind howled fiercely.

Get your sale bills at the COLUMBIAN office where you can get the best job for the least money. They can be ordered by mail by sending us the names, list of articles and time and place of sale. tf

There will be services in the Presbyterian church next week at 7:30 p. m. Rev. R. L. Stewart, of Danville, is to preach on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Rev. A. Dean, of Muncy, on the following evening.

We had no intention of charging Mr. Herring with trading votes with Mr. Stiles on election day, and no such inference can be drawn from what we said. A candidate is not always responsible for the action of his friends.

Local institutes will be held at Asbury, Saturday, March 6th and at Numidia, Saturday March 13th. A cordial invitation is extended.

L. Bernard has a fine stock of watches, jewelry and silverware. Only first class goods at low prices all goods warranted as represented. dec 11-tf

The entertainment given by the Philological Society at Normal Hall, Friday evening of last week, was well attended and highly appreciated.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the first three days of March, was very cold. The thermometer keeping about zero, nearly the whole time.

A lunch supper was given at the home of G. P. Frymire on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Women's Missionary society of the Lutheran church.

Just in at Snyder & Sleppy's, Orangeville—a big line of new wall papers, of brown and white backs, satin and nice finished, and a fine assortment of gilts, at from 20 to 80 cents, a double roll. We are making wall paper a specialty.

Tax Collectors elected last week must give a bond in double the probable amount of all the duplicates that will come into their hands, which must be filed in the Clerk's office in the court house. The proper form of bond can be obtained at the COLUMBIAN office. 2t.

The project of boring for natural gas in the vicinity of Snydertown is to be begun soon. A company of Sunbury gentlemen have formed a stock company for that purpose. We hope the stock will pan out better than that of the late Lead Mine company.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

From now until April 1st we will print vendue bills at a special reduction, which will make them cheaper than they can be obtained at any other office. Every bill printed by us receives a two weeks notice in the paper, free.

Notice of sale when bills are printed elsewhere, 25 cents a week. tf.

Altoona should be the last place in this section to cry hard times. A visitor to that town the other day picked up $7,000 lying on the street. Some reckless editor, no doubt, was strolling about that vicinity and just turned one of his vest pockets wrong side out. Later—The package proved to be worth about $2.50.

A Houtzdale physician sells, on an average, as testified to in Court, in two years, thirteen barrels of alcohol, one barrel of whiskey, nine kegs of brandy and two kegs of wine. This is a pretty good showing for one druggist in the space of two years, considering that there are others in that community who follow the same calling.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Benton, for month ending February 28, 1886:

Mr. W. W. States, Mrs. Amanda Henry, Miss Annie Hoover.

CARDS.

E. H. Pangborne, Esq.

ELLA APPLEMAN, P. M.

One of the most dangerous counterfeits in circulation is a five dollar note on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. There are series A 83,875 and A 83,052. The names of J. W. Abbott, Cashier, and E. E. Gray, President, are signed. The only defect of the note is on the back, where the word "owing" is spelled "owning."

D. F. Weiss took charge of the Singer sewing machine agency in this place on Monday morning, March 1st. His office is in the late Miss Peterman's building, at head of Main street. Mr. Weiss had the agency in this town until a few years ago when Mr. Trathan took charge of it. Mr. Trathan has moved to another field of work.

A nurseryman of Warren county, it is said, claims to grow apples without cores. His theory is to bend the twig when the size of a small elder and insert the top in the ground. When the top takes root sufficiently cut it off near the butt and stake it up perpendicularly. The result will be a tree growing butt end up, which so demoralizes nature that bareness of core and seeds ensues.

Beware of chicken thieves. A number of roosts have been robbed recently in this town. A careful watch should be made by those having poultry and if any are detected in the act or strong suspicion aroused let Sheriff Smith be accommodated with some more boarders. There is no excuse for stealing. If any are in want let it be known to the proper authorities and they will be provided for.

In one of our neighboring towns a farmer thus took advantage of the merchant: "A merchant bought some eggs of a farmer, agreeing to pay half cash and half store goods at cost. The farmer took his money and when politely asked by the merchant what he would take in trade, was somewhat non-plussed when he said 'eggs.' The farmer took the remainder of the eggs to another store and received cash—just what he wanted."

L. M. Keichner of Light Street is certainly an expert with the pen. Last week we saw some of his work in the form of resolutions of condolence, which was a fine piece of art. The work was done on a large card, near the margin was a heavy black border; and the heading "In memoriam" displayed in most excellent designs with the pen. Lloyd is certainly a genius with the pen, and we often wonder why he does not devote his entire time to the art.

An exchange has a notice of an organization which every community should have. It says: "The Tongue Guard" is the title of a new and novel organization of young ladies in a Northern Pennsylvania town. Each member pledges herself to pay a penny into its treasury every time she speaks against another person. She provides a home box for the pennies, and at the end of three months sends the contents to headquarters, where the money is put to charitableness."

A counterfeit five-dollar gold piece has been detected at the Treasury Department of the date of 1881, very neatly executed and worth in actual value, $4.47. It is thought the counterfeit is not made in this country but the discovery naturally raises the question if counterfeiters can afford to counterfeit gold pieces for a profit of ten per cent. what is the reason they may not make Bland dollars, nine-tenths fine, of equal weight and value of the standard issue for a profit of 21 per cent.—Philadelphia *Record.*

Wild Bill went to Wilkes-Barre on Monday to make arrangements for a running match with Wm. H. Doland, Wilkes-Barre's champion. While in the office of the *Merry World* where the papers were to be prepared, Wild Bill, after a long conversation in regard to his powers of endurance, was taken with an epileptic fit, and kicked things around in the printing office in such a manner as to frighten all. It took six men to hold him, while in the fit. Shortly afterward he had another one but less severe than the first.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending March 2, 1886:

Mr. Charles Beyes, Mr. Wm. Broom, Mrs. Ella Cox, Miss Hannah Faust, N. Israil, Esq., Mrs. Sallie Kelly, Mr. Wm. McKee, D. A. Searing, Mrs. Mary A. Shellhammer, Miss Eleanor Wintersteen.

CARDS.

Mr. H. B. Kemble.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Alexander Bros. & Co. are doing a large and increasing trade in their tobacco and confectionary business. They are supplying nearly all the stores throughout this section of the country with their staple goods. Our merchants in the country find they can do just as well and often times better by purchasing of them, than in buying from the cities. Some member of the firm is on the road every day with samples of their stock. Their "Normal" cigar a brand original with Mr. Cohen, is meeting with a ready sale. These young men came into our midst but a few years ago, and have gained hosts of friends since here. We wish them continued prosperity.

The work of rescuing the entombed miners at Nanticoke has been abandoned. This notice was given to the friends of the imprisoned miners by the Susquehanna Coal Company on Monday. The word was received with much sadness, and twenty of the friends visited Wilkes-Barre to ascertain if it were possible to get the Company to continue the work, or if they would not do so, to allow them to go on with the work at their own expense, but the Company refuses to have the work continued. There is much disatisfaction at the decision of the Company; as it is said the men could be reached in a week or ten days.

A committee composed of members of the various evangelical churches of this place met in the Lutheran church Monday evening for the purpose of establishing a district Sunday school organization. An executive committee composed of A. W. Fritz, Miss Eva Rupert, Mrs. W. V. Robbins, F. B. Hartman and James Cadow, was appointed to prepare a programme, and make other necessary arrangements for a convention to be held in this place on Tuesday, April 6, morning, afternoon and evening. Workers in the various Sunday schools will be called upon, and it is to be hoped that they will readily respond and make the convention a success.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the Democratic *Sentinel* of last week will be found a card over the signature of "Taxpayer," asking me to explain the account which appears in the statement for expenses at the Mendenhall bridge, in Franklin township. Now to gratify the Ex-Sheriff and the practical bridge builder and, no doubt, the Ex-Clerk, I will give them an understanding It is well known to the citizens in the neighborhood that there was a surplus of shingles at the Beaver bridge exposed to storm and accessable to the public. I presumed that the labor and the use of my team well worth four dollars to bring them away and take care of them, and as the Mendenhall bridge needed repairing, I charged the expenses to that bridge, where the shingles will be properly put on. What next? WASHINGTON PARR.

One of the inexplicable examples of what is called by many "presentiments" is told by Junius, the youngest son of the late Dr. Julia Hunter, who was attending school at Harford, Susquehanna county. He says that one night before the accident by which his mother met her death he either dreamed or was made to feel in some way he cannot explain that something serious had befallen her. The thought took such a strong hold upon his mind that he could not stay there, and the following morning he started upon foot for Carbondale, a distance of nearly 25 miles. He walked to Clifford, 18 miles, where he learned of the terrible calamity which had happened to his mother. The boy says the presentiment is the only thing that made him leave school. The story is credited by many, as the boy is only eleven years old and it is not thought probable that he could have concocted the story, as it is not likely that he ever knew a case of the kind.—*Carbondale Leader.*

A kind of concrete, hard and solid, is now being used for building purposes in Paris. It is composed of eight parts of sand, gravel and pebbles; one part of common earth, burnt and powdered; one part powdered cinders, and one and a half parts unslacked hydraulic lime. These materials are thoroughly beaten up together, their mixture giving a concrete which sets almost immediately, and becomes in a few days extremely hard and solid, which property may be still further increased by the addition of a small quantity, say one part, of cement. Among other constructions to which this material has been applied is a house three stories in height, 65 by 45 feet, standing on a terrace, having a perpendicular retaining wall 200 feet in length and 20 feet high. Every part of this structure was made of the hard concrete, including foundations, vaults of cellars, retaining wall, and all walls, exterior and interior, as well as the cornice work, mouldings, string courses, balustrades, parapets, and the building is without band iron, lintels, or wood throughout.

On Saturday morning last, at about fifteen minutes after eleven o'clock, fire was discovered in the residence of C. H. Campbell on fifth street. Mrs. Campbell and her little girl were in the sitting room when the former heard a crackling noise at the back part of the house and told the little girl to open the door and see the cause. She did so and the flames burst in the door. With much effort the door was again closed and the alarm of fire given; and work was begun at once to remove all the articles of furniture from the house. A strong wind was blowing, but the fire companies were prompt at action and with our efficient water supply the flames were stopped. The Friendship Fire company was the first on the ground; following them were the Winonas and then the Rescue. The hose of the Winona company was frozen and it was some time before they could get water on the fire. The fire originated in a Summer kitchen, in which there was no stove; so that its cause is a mystery. The one side of the building and the roof was completely destroyed; and the remainder of the house badly damaged. There was an insurance on the house of $1,000; and on contents of $500. The greatest loss of contents were the books of Mr. Campbell and the silk dresses of Mrs. Campbell. The amount of insurance will hardly cover the losses sustained.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Especially Desirable for Children.

A lady physician at the Children's Hospital, at Albany, N. Y., says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success, nearly all our patients are suffering from bone diseases and our physicians find it very beneficial."

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane, almost invariably originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. Ely's Cream Balm will cure catarrh in its worst stages, and gives immediate relief from cold in head. It contains no injurious drugs. Price 50 cts.

Local Institute.

The Institute was held Saturday, February 27, in the Orangeville Academy.

On account of the cold weather Supt. Grimes did not call the Institute to order until 10:20 a. m.

Music—Mr. Trach.
Prayer.
Election of Secretary.
History—Mr. Richardson.
New education—Turrell and Richardson.
Recitation—Miss Guie, Catawissa.
Reading circles—Supt. Grimes.
Adjourned to meet at 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Singing—Institute.
New education—Miss Fisher.
Literature—good and bad—Miss Megargie.
Physiology and Hygiene—Prof. Turrell.
Recitation—Miss Guie.
Needed improvements in our public school—A. P. Young, Millville.
Remarks—Messrs. Turrell, Grimes, A. M. White, Richardson and Miss Breece.
Object Lesson—Miss Breece, Bloom.
How to cultivate attention—Prof. Harkins, Orangeville.
Reading class—Miss Guie.
Remarks—Prof. Heck.
Needed improvements, continued—A. P. Young, McHenry and Heck.
Pronunciation, a spirited discussion—Miss Guie, Turrell and Heck.

Supt. Grimes stated that there would be other Institutes held soon, notice to be given in papers.

Adjourned.

Very Respectfully,
J. F. KLINE,
Secretary.

King's patent combination spectacles at G. A. Clark's bookstore. 4t.

Hetlerville.

It is pretty cool weather here at present, although March came in rather mild look out for the first of April.

New neighbors: C. E. Hartman moved on the 26th of last month in Minor Wagner's house in this neighborhood.

The day advertised for Michael and W. C. Hartzell's sale was very rainy and it was postponed until the next Thursday.

On last Tuesday morning S. E. Snyder started for the West. Although we noticed it went rather tough for him to part with his many friends. His friends will miss him here, although we still live in hopes to meet him again here on this earth, but if we don't we hope we will all live a Christian life that we will meet him in Heaven, where we will meet to part no more forever, where there will be no more sorrow on account of parting with our dear friends.

Wm. Hartzell has traded his mountain tract to J. Parr for a horse.

On next Tuesday Wm. Hartzel is going to move on his farm along the mountain.

J. C. Hetler has stopped working at Gowen. It is said he is going to farm the Hallocher farm of his father's. We wish him good luck and prosperity in his undertaking.

The carpet rag parties were all the go for the last few weeks but we rather think they have got pretty near around with them.

We are informed that Daniel Royer is going to move on his father-in-law's farm and do the farming.

Stillwater.

At the recent election Moses McHenry was elected Justice of the Peace, without any opposition.

No trouble about the study of Physiology in the schools of Fishingcreek. There are thirty-one text books on the subject in the Stillwater school. More, we believe, than in the other eight schools of the township combined.

Joe Knelly, the popular miller of this place, has leased the large new flouring mill of Mr. Wm. Hulme, near Benton. The mill is provided with the latest improved machinery, and there is no question about the fact that Joe knows how to run a mill. His patrons may therefore expect first-class work, and we venture the assertion that they will not be disappointed. Success to you, Joe.

Parties who contemplate building the coming season should not fail to come to Stillwater and examine the extensive stock of lumber in J. F. McHenry's lumber yard. He will soon have on hand, in all, about 400,000 feet, including all kinds of lumber for building houses, &c. All kinds of shingles, lath, fencing and everything in the lumber line. You can deal with him, too.

We are sorry to say that our friend and townsman, Mr. Silas McHenry, is ill. Dr. Gardner, of Bloomsburg, is attending him, and it is the sincere wish of all that he may soon be able to be around again.

T. H. Edgar, the enterprising proprietor of the Stillwater planing mill, has opened a general store at his mill. The store room is a neat, airy one, and well stocked with fresh, new goods throughout. Hardy will make it a success.

The Coming Monument.

The contract papers for the Soldiers' Monument were executed and signed on last Thursday, by the committee appointed for that purpose and the representative of the Monumental Bronze company of Bridgeport, Conn. The contract gives a full and satisfactory assurance that the structure will be fully up to the design. It was believed that it could be finished and put up in time for dedication on the coming 4th of July, but owing to more delay than was expected it is doubtful whether it can be finished by that time, and the date was left blank. It will however, be finished not later than about the first of August. The structure, including the base, will be 51 feet high and, having carefully and thoroughly enquired and consulted the best scientific authorities, we are very confident that, when erected, the general public will cordially approve the action of the commitee. It is, to say the least, quite as durable as the very best stone, and equally beautiful. We venture also to say that it will be one of the grandest structures of its kind in the interior of the State.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

Fish Public Property.

The fish in the public streams of the State of Pennsylvania belong to the citizens thereof, and the catching and destruction of fish by means of nets and other illegal devices at any time, and especially in the spawning seasons, is in defiance of law, and in violation of the people's rights. Every citizen should demand the arrest of the violators of the fish laws, and assist and encourage the prosecution of such offenders. The Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, No. 1020 Arch St., Philadelphia, will pay the sum of $10 for every offence against the fishing laws of Pennsylvania, and request the active and earnest co-operation of all citizens in this matter.

If you have Catarrh you will gradually become offensive to those around you unless cured. There is no preparation in the market like Keller's catarrh remedy to effect a speedy cure. Try it.

S. S. Convention of Fishingcreek Twp

Met at the Christian Church in Stillwater Feb. 27th, at 10 a. m. Devotional exercises, music, coronation, after which Eld. D. M. Kinter offered prayer. Mr. A. W. Spear, Secy of the S. S. Com. of Col. Co., was present with statistical charts showing the progress made in the S. S. work. The following topics were discussed: 1. "The true mission of the S. S." Mr. Spear thought the true mission of the S. S. was to convert children to Christ. Mr. Kinter said it was a great mistake to get the idea that the onject of the S. S. is merely to convert. if that is true; then after conversion the work of the S. S. is completed. There is more work to do. The people must be educated for the after work in Christian life. The great trouble with the people to-day is their ignorance of the requirements of Holy Writ. The true mission of the S. S. is to teach people the will of God. Rev. A. Houtz said the S. S. was a substitute for religious training in ungodly families, for without the S. S. the children in such families would receive no religious training at all. At this point the convention adjourned till 1:30 p. m., when the exercises were again introduced by music, "He will hide me." The President. E. M. Laubaugh, then announced the following subject for discussion. "What is the best method of conducting a S. S." Rev. Houtz thought the convention ought to have the experience of the S. S. Sup'ts. present, whereat a number of the said officers gave their various modes of conducting Sunday Schools. The next subject, "How to enlist church members in the S. S. work. Discussion opened by C. B. McHenry. He thought Superintendents and teachers should endeavor to bring other members into the S. S. work. Leading members should influence other members by example. He said example was the most potent teacher. Rev. Houtz said the S. S. is a part of the church, and all church members are members of the Sunday School; all are workers in the vineyard of the Lord; all are in duty bound to labor in the S. S. Mr. Kinter said church members who do not work in the S. School are guilty of neglect of duty in the sight of the Lord. He said good church members were always good S. School workers. The subject, "How should temperance be taught in the S. School" was then discussed. Mr Kinter said he would teach temperance as he should teach any other moral subject; how God dealt in olden times with people who used liquors, and by the hurtful effects of alcohol on the system. He would teach abstinance from domestic intemperance, wines, cider etc. Rev. Houtz said we should teach total abstinence, abstain from tobacco and everything having a tendency to lead to intemperance. Mr. Daniel McHeury said intemperance is the greatest curse abroad in the land today. Root it out by training up the rising generation to abhor it. We must stand up for right, and fight it wherever we can. Mr. John Sutton said we must fight it in the S. School. "Memorizing Scripture in the S. School," was the final topic discussed. Rev. Houtz said we should insist that Scripture be memorized. He said Scripture is a powerful weapon. Christ used it to fight Satan in the wilderness, and we should use it to fight the world. Mr. Sutton said we should fill our minds full of Scripture, and hold it under command for ready reference. He said it was a most valuable and consoling companion. Daniel McHenry said our lives should be full of Scripture so that they would shine resplendent with it. Mr. Kinter said we should be able to exclaim with David: "I have hid Thy word in my heart that I may not sin against Thee." The convention then adjourned to final business. The present officers were continued Eli Robbins is Secy. Isaiah Raber, Jacob Geisinger, and F. W. Jones were appointed members of the Executive Committee to arrange for the next meeting of the convention which will be held at St. James Church in Fishcreek Twp., April 10th 1886. E. B. BRISTLINE, Chairman of Com.

East Benton.

Wellington Hughes of Cambra, has lost up to date 100 hogs, from hog cholera, many of which we are told would have dressed 200 lbs. It is thought that the whole herd will die from the same disease. He disposes of their carcasses by means of cremation; as many as a dozen at a time.

We were struck by another infant blizzard last Friday. Mr. Lightstreet's enigma answered to the name of Louis Vanbeet Hoven.

T. F. Belles and Miss Ida Keifer, both of Benton evaded the new marriage law by taking a short cut to Binghamton last Friday, and were married at that place without license.

Commissioner Mendenhall looks hale and hearty and is much amused at the *Sentinel's* criticisms of county officials. He thinks if their ways are crooked they were marked out and well beaten by the proprietor of the *Sentinel* years ago. Now the *Sentinel* is making an effort to get them out of the old rut. What next?

There were not many street loafers lurking around the corners at Benton last Saturday. Zero Boreal made them hunt their holes.

The stately piles of lumber in Rhor McHenry's yard are on the increase. We thought he advertised a million of feet for sale a few weeks ago, but it looks as though he were the purchaser all the while.

We have no recollection of ever hearing so much hacking and coughing as the congregation at St. James indulged in on last Sunday. We were not an exception.

Land is valued very highly in Benton township, judging from the size of the school house lots. It is a fatal mistake that so little ground or small flats should be considered sufficient for the recreation and play for our children. To confine and cram their rightful privileges will also confine and cram their interest to a certain extent.

Lightstreet.

Rev. H. W. Buck preached his last sermon on Sunday morning, preparatory to his leaving for Conference on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. Monroe preached on Sunday afternoon in the M. E. church for Rev. Beyer. The Dr. seems to understand the method of begging.

Mrs. Samuel Hidlay, of Centre, spent Sunday at J. B. Ammerman's.

Mr. J. Walp, of Centreville, called at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Roup, on Sunday. Mr. Roup is still confined to his house with disease of the bladder.

Miss Emma Sankey, of Harrisburg, is visiting at her uncle's, J. M. C. Ranck.

From what we see and hear Physiology and hygiene is playing havoc amongst the schools. In our town there seems to be no difficulty about it. But there is one in regard to truant playing, such as can only be remedied by parents making themselves responsible.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

The answer to the enigma published in last week's correspondence:

Bessie, oven, van, valentine, halt, not, blue. Name, Louis Vanbeethoven. Answered by Mrs. J. H. Shultz, Jerseytown.

Catawissa.

There have been several wrecks on the P. & R. R. R. the past week, but no one seriously injured.

The Teacher's institute at this place, was fairly attended, and the few subjects discussed were more of a conservative spirit, and not quite as much of the spirit which claims that they have the only method, and the only one, which is worth having.

The cold weather is affecting the looks of the grain in this section.

Luther Union was fairly attended and the exercises were good.

The article in last weeks *Item*, refering to the newly elected school director, Mr. Barndt, is an ungentlemanly attack upon a person who has always had a good character, and as far as common sense goes has by far a greater stock than those who dictated the above article. As far as the article states that there were men engaged in it, who would be ashamed to have their names associated with it, the author is mistaken, for no one did what the opposition did endeavor to do, carry their object by resorting to partisan and low political trickery. The people voted fearlessly, for a person who will oppose all things, which are not practical in school affairs; equalize the wages, give the Tank district a school, compel the board to hold meetings at stated times, so that they can not call meetings at any time to further their selfish ends, and while he does all he can to further the children's interests will not load the parents with taxes, that will keep them poor, and besides will not import foreign talent, when as good, if not better can be procured at home. The people had their eyes open, and by another election, the workingmen will assert their rights more completely than before.

There are quite a number of people sick in this place from colds, measles and other complaints.

The subject of physiology as far as we can ascertain by inquiry at this place has not occasioned any trouble; but parents generally consider it the proper thing.

The Penna. R. R. has bound some of our people over to court for taking coal without permission from their cars.

In last weeks issue, in the list of township officers, N. F. Clark, ought to have been H. F. Clark and for Inspector Wm. Harner in place of Wm. Hamer.

Mr. Freas Brown does a great deal of the insurance at this place, as he is to be met quite frequently.

The corner drug store is doing quite a good business, since Mr. Fisher has taken charge.

We find a few people beginning to discuss base ball. Rather early.

Buckhorn.

Much sickness prevails in these parts. Mr. Henry Everett, aged about 86 years, was buried last Wednesday, Feb. 24th.

No school at Buckhorn to-day (Monday.) Poor fires and cold rooms being the cause.

Some of the officers elect of Hemlock township are much dissatisfied with the honor their constitutents have conferred upon them. The present road law makes it difficult for us to get a man willing to accept of the office of supervisor. He is elected against his own will, and will not serve if he can get out of it. We can't understand why Benton township had so many candidates for the office. We hereby give notice that persons desiring such office may have their desires gratified by emigrating to Hemlock. We prefer an emigration of supervisor to that of musk rats. As of musk-rats we have a sufficiency but of supervisors a defficiency.

On Tuesday of this week, Mr. Josiah Breisch and family moved on their farm near Catawissa. For about three years Mr. Breisch has been running a grist-mill in the upper end of Hemlock.

Pursel Brothers soon expect to move their portable saw-mill on I. W. McKelvy's timber tract near Red Mill dam.

Hiram Stetler moved his family in Emanuel Crawford's house north of Terwilligers store, on Monday.

On this Thursday a surprise birthday party will be given Mrs. Lewis Girton.

Our answer to Lightstreet puzzle: Bessie, oven, van, valentine, halt, not, blue. Properly put together make Louis Vanbeethoven. Will the author of the puzzle please give us some information about him? The name is new to us.

The law suit before Esq. Moore on Saturday between Sylvester and Robert Pursel resulted in favor of the former. It appeared that Robert had bought a separator of Sylvester, and after holding possession a year or two, refused to pay for it.

"What Wait I For?"

THE SUBJECT OF SAM JONES' SERMON.

Look here, brother. In the first place you don't believe what you say about this. If there's anybody that ought to be happy and cheerful and enjoy themselves, it is the Christian! Isn't that so? And these old fellows you see mumbling and moaning about the church—that ain't religion. It is liver disease that's got hold of 'em. There's many a fellow thinks he's got heart religion, and there's nothing the matter with him except liver complaint. That's so! I've been that way myself. I know how it is. I can laugh and I can enjoy anything. If that's what you think, you needn't come to the altar to me to-night. You get Simmons Liver Regulator, that's what cured me.

MARRIAGES.

ASH—LEARN.—At the home of the bride, on Thursday, February 25, 1886, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Wm. S. Ash and Miss Mary S. Learn, both of Briarcreek Twp.

JONES—KRUG.—At the Reformed church, Bloomsburg, Pa., by Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, Mr. Henry E. Jones to Miss Laura A. Krug, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

COX—ROAT.—At the home of Mrs. Eliza Shipman, Thursday, February 18, 1886, by Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, Mr. Levi N. Cox to Miss Rebecca Roat, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

SHAFFER—RUCKEL.—At the residence of Mr. Joseph Ruckel, the home of the bride, on Thursday, February 18, 1886, by Rev. J. A. Adams, Mr. John A. Shaffer, of Bloomsburg, and Miss Della B. Ruckel, of near Pottsgrove.

VOGNETZ—DERR.—At the residence of Mr. Daniel Derr, the home of the bride, on Thursday, February 18, 1886, by Rev. J. A. Adams, Mr. Geo. B. M. Vognetz, of near Washingtonville, to Miss Ida M. Derr, of Liberty township, all of Montour Co.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the new silks at Clark & Sons.

Want 100 teams to haul bark now, to be unloaded in the cars at the railroad. Also, potatoes, turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks, pigeons, thrifty, white, clean shotes, that weigh from 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, to 75 pounds. Butter, eggs, nice green apples, cloverseed and onions, at Lightstreet.

[feb.5-3ms.] SILAS YOUNG.

By your buttons, clasps and dress trimmings of Clark & Son all the new styles now open.

Don't forget the new Torchon laces at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The place to buy your dress goods is at Clark & Son's. Lots of new goods now open in all the new shades. Go see them.

Don't forget the cheap muslins at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You can save money by buying your embroideries, edgings, muslin trimmings &c. of Clark & Son

Don't forget I. W. Hartman & Son have on hand 90 pieces of ginghams and seersuckers.

Have you seen those 6cts. all wool dress cloths at Clark & Son's and the better grades; all new colors.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby notified that any persons buying Conyngham township orders will purchase the same subject to any equities that may exist as to the taxpayers.

That the Taxpayers Association are willing to make all roads, keep in repair all roads and bridges free of expense to individual taxpayers for the year 1885, and subject to the direction of the Supervisors of said township and as there is no legal tax levied for the year, and all legitimate expenses of the Road Department are being paid, there is no necessity for any orders being issued.

All orders require the signatures of both Supervisors of the Township Clerk and should bear the seal of the township.

The above notice is being given so that all persons can govern themselves accordingly. S. M. RILEY,

Agent for Taxpayer's Association.

Ashland, Pa., Nov. 27, '85.-tf.

You should go and see Clark & Son's new calicoes something new in style, seersuckers and percales at low prices. See our new ginghams.

Don't forget the large and fine stock of emb. olderies at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The cheapest place to buy muslins is at Clark & Son. Try our 5cts, a yard muslin.

Don't forget to examine the dishes at I. W. Hartman & Son's before you go to housekeeping.

You should try our corsets if you want easy and nice fitting. Clark & Son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

"Why should not the time come when the name of Dr. David Kennedy shall be associated in the public mind with the purification of the blood, as the name of Harvey now is with its circulation. For certainly no other medical man has done as much to that end as he has. And it is also important that people should know that the result of his labors are within reach of all in the form of Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy."—*Evening Journal.* [f-12-4t.

The Rev. Wm. Stout, Wiarton, Ont., states.: "After being ineffectually treated by seventeen different doctors for scrofula and blood diseases, I was cured by Burdock blood bitters." Write him for proof.

Of course when a man is sound and well he don't care a copper for all the medicine on the face of the earth. He has no use for it. But when disease is eating his life out he wants the right prescription and he wants it right away. For that reason all who know what Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is turn to that for help and it never disappoints them. And it is just as beneficial to new friends as it is to old ones. Pleasant to the palate and gentle in its action. [feb.12-4t.

IS YOUR LIVER OUT OF ORDER?

Then is your whole system deranged—the blood is impure, the breath offensive, you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous, have no appetite, your sleep is troubled and unfreshing. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once a half-table-spoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator, three times a day—it will soon restore the healthy action of the liver, bowels and kidneys.

"I recommend Simmons Liver Regulator to all my friends, as I have personally known it to cure all liver disorders and sick-headache. A. Merritt, Beverly, N. J."

Those sharp pains in the small of the back and around the hips will quickly go after you apply a hop plaster. Ladies, pay attention to this. 25c.

The warmer weather often has a depressing and debilitating effect. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes all langior and lassitude.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever used. [feb12t.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BILIOUSNESS

Is very prevalent at this season, the symptoms being bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of appetite. If this condition is allowed to continue, serious consequences may result. By promptly taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a fever may be avoided or premature death prevented. It is a positive cure for biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

You are not old, your hair is getting thin. Your friends remark it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing. [feb

No appetite, low spirits, headache, flatulency, sleeplessness, languor, constipation—are these or any of them, among your ailments? If so, try Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, and tell your sick friends its effect; this is the only advertisement the medicine requires. It has spread from house to house, from village to village, all over the land, in this way.

NEW JERSEY PREMIUM WINE.

Physicians state that the Port Wine, produced by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, that took the premium at the Centennial, is excellent for medicinal purposes being pure and more reliable than other port wines. Especially recommended for weakly females and the aged. The brown stone shale soil in which the grapes grow is rich in iron, this is the cause of the deep color and the blood making properties of the wine. For sale by druggists.

Good Business Location!

The undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, the

**

THE ANCIENT GREEKS.

THEIR BELIEF CONCERNING THE SEAT OF LOVE AND PASSION.

The Liver Regarded as the Favored Organ—How Could it be So? Recent Facts Partly Confirm This Belief.

The ancient Greeks thought the seat of love and passion was in the liver, and in great measure their opinion was not far astray. The lover whose liver is off, or the husband who is bilious, is not half a man—his sluggish liver has filled his blood with bile.

Of all the mean contemptible 'counterfits in the world, red blood full of bile is the worst—the very worst!

We have about 10 *quarts* of this fluid in the average sized man. It is constantly undergoing change and is manufactured from the food we daily consume by a chemical process nature has. *She selects only that portion which, after digestion is found to be proper*, and takes it up by a tube called the thoracic duct, emptying it into the large vein near the left collar bone, from which it is at once carried to the *kidneys to be strained of all the deleterious matter* which was left by the bowels.

If the kidneys are in healthy condition the blood is in *an absolutely pure state*, contains all the elements for repairing waste, returns at once to the heart and is thrown by that organ to every part of the living body to give up its nourishment and take up all the worn-out material.

Contrary to general belief *the liver is not a blood purifying organ;* its purpose is only for nutrition, digestion, and it secretes daily many pounds of bile, some being used in digestion and nutrition, and the balance as a cathartic.

Now, after being housed up all winter, with meat largely composing the diet for the purpose of producing heat the liver *increases one third of its supply of bile*, and in the spring, nature not having use for the excess, it is thrown into the blood, *carried to the skin* (for it must be got rid of in some way) *and causes that condition known as "bilious"* when the person is dull, lethargic, restless, well to-day and half sick to-morrow; because *the blood is loaded* with this substance, which is just as foreign to it as so much *dirt or corruption, and poisons the entire body, making your blood impure.* You know there is something out of gear and the natural impulse is to take cathartics,—but drastic cathartics do not remove the cause—they make matters worse.

You ask, why? Because, my friend the liver is a sluggish, lethargic organ that cannot be relieved of any ailment except by medicine which acts upon it in a *quiet steady manner, producing permanent effects, and assisting, not goading its normal action. The kidneys do the purifying.* Always remember that! No other organ in the body can take their place in this respect, and they *attend to over* 9,000 hogsheads of blood in a year! Think of it and wonder that they are able to do so large an amount of work!

A healthy kidney to purify, and a healthy liver, emptying its poison *into the bowels and not into the blood*, are the true and only givers of pure blood.

The interior of the kidneys have *few nerves of sensation*, and a stone can be, and often is present without any indication until it reaches the first outlet, which is supplied with nerves that soon sound the alarm.

Do you see the moral of this? A healthy liver and kidney is all there is to this question of pure blood. Keep them in order. Don't wait until you find they are diseased, for then it may be to late. Do this and you are *bound to have pure blood.* Warner's safe cure has a direct action upon both the kidneys and liver, and has become a recognized agent for its health-preserving and blood-purifying properties, and as such is used by many physicians. A few bottles will positively prevent disease, and we are certain that disease of either organ is prevented by its use, if taken in time.

The spring approaches, and nature needs help. Take it and save sickness and doctor's bills. Don't let any season go by without its use, or you may regret it forever.

American Enterprise.

A Cleveland speculator sent his son to Wisconsin to buy hops, telling him to keep his eyes open for any other speculation. After a few days a despatch came, saying: "A widow has got a corner on the hop market of this State. Shall I marry her?" "Certainly," was the reply sent over the wires. Twelve hours later the son announced: "Got the hops, the widow and seven step-children, and shall go to Chicago to-morrow to see about a divorce."

The Last Brigadier.

The Savannah *News* says: The last brigadier-general appointed under the Confederate government is now carrying on a saddlery and harness business in this city. Colonel Peter McGlashan enjoys the distinction of having been the last brigadier whose commission was signed by President Davis. The commission was signed just before the fall of Richmond, and was never delivered. Colonel McGlashan, though a general by right, has never seen the record of his promotion. A native of Scotland, he came to this country and settled in Thomasville about 1850. When the war broke out he entered the confederate service as a lieutenant in the Thomas County Rangers. He was a brave soldier and soon after he entered the army became colonel of the Fiftieth Georgia regiment. At the second battle of Cold Harbor, in 1864, he led his command through the thickest of the fight, and for gallantry in repulsing a federal attack was recommended by General Good Bryan for promotion. His commission, though made out and signed, did not reach his hands. Mr. Davis, when last in Savannah, asked very kindly after Colonel McGlashan, and spoke in terms of praise of his gallant conduct in the long and terrible struggle.

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County, a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The editor who very suddenly sat down on a boil wrote: "A press of other matter necessarily curtails our humorous column this week."

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL — PURELY — CALIFORNIA — D. WALKER'S — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. For all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Fevers, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

oct-23-1y.

"Get the Best"

HOP PLASTERS

Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and wonderfully strengthen weak parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, combined with Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Crick, Stitches, Side-Ache, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses so common, instant relief is given. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold everywhere, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price.

HOP PLASTER CO., Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.

A Wonderful STRENGTHENER

RIDPATH'S Cyclopedia of Universal History

IN 3 IMPERIAL OCTAVO VOLUMES;

CONTAINS

2,438 Large, Double-Column Pages.
1,710 Beautiful Wood & Steel Engravings.
32 Colored Historical Maps.
9 Colored Chronological Charts.
31 Genealogical Diagrams.
A Copious and Elegantly Prepared Index.
It is Elegantly Printed and Bound, and is The Best Illustrated Book on the Market.

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED!

NEW BOOK. LIBERAL TERMS. CHOICE TERRITORY.

FAULKNER & ALLAN, 1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

feb-26-6m.

IT LEADS ALL IN 1886.

Just as it has led ever since its introduction, so **Baugh's $25 Phosphate** will continue leading year after year.

True, there are many imitators, but the ORIGINAL will always be found reliable, cheap and lasting.

Thus it will recommend itself upon its own merits by giving the best results always.

If your dealer has none of our goods on hand, send your order direct to us.

For BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE GUIDE, PRICES, etc., address,

BAUGH & SONS,

Manufacturers and Importers,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

[Feb 26]

WE WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once and state salary wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington St., Boston, Mass. feb-19-4t.d.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

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Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

Turned Gray in a Night.

Every person who has ever seen Jimmy Kane, the sporting man, now on trial at Pittsburg for murder, has experienced great surprise when told that he is but 35 years of age. His hair is perfectly white, and his face almost as ancient looking as that of an old maid. His friends give a wonderful reason for his aged appearance. About fifteen years ago, while Jimmy and a party of friends were looking through a cemetery back of Pittsburg they came to a large vault, the door of which was open. Jimmy stepped into the place, when one of his friends closed the door after him. They all then walked away, thinking he would soon follow. They were not aware that the door fastened with a spring lock. Jimmy remained in the vault until the next afternoon When at last he was released it was discovered that his hair had turned gray, and that he had, in fact, aged forty years in that one night. The little man who feared no human being and who has the reputation of the hardest rough-and-tumble fighter in the country, succumbed to fear when locked up with the dead. He has a strong dislike to speak of that night, but says that his experience was terrible; that all night he fought the rats, and that he was about to give up hopes when released.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Investigation.

There was a meeting of ex-soldiers and sailors in the Common Council Chamber of Philadelphia, on Friday last, an investigating committee appointed and the following resolution adopted:

"Whereas, Public charges are made that the soldiers' orphans' homes and schools of the State of Pennsylvania have been dishonestly and fraudulently managed and the children deprived of the proper care, support and nurture which it was intended they should receive; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the soldiers and sailors here assembled, that we most earnestly request the Governor to have an immediate official and searching investigation made, and if the investigation should find those or any other charges well founded to have all parties implicated prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

The Philadelphia *Times* refering to the action at this meeting thus says:

The committee of the Grand Army of the Republic that is about to investigate the speculations and abuses of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schoools of the State, need only read the letter purporting to be from ex-Senator Wright, head of the school syndicate, to the principal of the Mount Joy School on the 30th of January, 1884, to guide them in their inquiry. The letter is published in the *Record* as a genuine letter from ex Senator Wright, and is as follows:

MERCER, Pa., January 30, 1884.—* * * I find the last coffee bought very poor, and have this day ordered other to Mount Joy. *While I do not want the poor thrown out I do not want you to use it next week.* See that it is put out of the way, sure. It is not a fair sample of what we usually use by any means. You will likely have some visitors from the G. A. R. encampment, which meets at Lancaster city next Wednesday, February 6. You need not be surprised if members drop in on their way to or from the encampment. I need not say more, *only see the cook and all other departments and have no mistakes anywhere. I much fear trouble from this encampment for Mount Joy. If frozen feet, toe nails dropping off, itch, etc., with your four month's record of deaths, etc., do not warm up our G. A. R. friends I shall feel that I am no prophet* All these matters are sure to be investigated and brought up at the encampment; *so get in shape to meet charges and receive visitors.* I forgot to caution Sherbin in writing him yesterday about next week. Talk it over with him and matron, and get to work and in shape.

Unless the foregoing letter is a bald and malicious forgery, it is conclusive of the guilt of Wright and his partners as systematic robbers of the orphans of our soldiers. There is not a keeper of a prison in Pennsylvania who would be tolerated for a day after such a confession of his treatment of the criminals committed to his care; and when the most beneficial charity of the State is thus prostituted to inhumanity and greed, and the confession made without an expression of regret beyond the fear of exposure, the only questions for the Grand Army committee to consider are—first to what extent fraud and abuse have been practiced; and second, how Wright and his thieving syndicate can be most speedily broken in their contracts and their plunder recovered by the State.

No citizen of ordinary humanity can read the letter published as from Wright, without a sense of shame for a great Commonwealth whose noblest charity has been prostituted to the meanest aims of theft and cruelty. The ills of "frozen feet, toe-nails dropping off, itch, etc.," are discussed without the least semblance of shame, and they and the "four months' record of deaths" are referred to only to make sure of their concealment so that the same atrocious barbarism and its profits might be continued indefinitely. There is no demand, no suggestion even, for the correction of these start ling abuses, but only the cold-blooded demand of a speculator in the orphans' woes he has himself created, to conceal his crime and the orphans' sorrows from discovery.

Assuming that the letter quoted is genuine, and its genuineness has not yet been disputed—the only material inquiry for the Grand Army committee is as to the extent of this cruel robbery and the measure of restitution to be made to the State. The payment of all moneys to the Wright syndicate should be stopped at once, and the proper authority should summarily revoke all its contracts. There is no need to wait for further inquiry to revoke contracts and suspend payments, unless the letter we have quoted shall be proved a forgery, and no such intimation has yet been made in any quarter. Perfunctory investigations amount to little, and even earnest investigations may be defeated by the plans suggested by the Wright letter to the Mount Joy principal; but if that letter is genuine, it is ample to justify the promptest and most radical action by the State officials to end the syndicate contracts and halt the heartless speculators in cruelty to the orphans of soldiers.

J. H. Mercer wishes to state that he has at last found an article he can sell on its merits. It is with pleasure he guarantees to the public Acker's English Remedy as a sure and never failing cure for Asthma, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Lung Troubles. It is the standard remedy for Consumption. I have never found its equal.

THE NARROW ESCAPE

Of a Massachusetts Engineer.

Sleep after fatigue and health after disease are two of the sweetest experiences known to man. Fourteen years is a long time to suffer, yet Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had led a miserable life for that period through the presence of stone in the bladder. He did obtain temporary relief, but nothing more. Last January he called on Dr. David Kennedy, of Roundout, N. Y., who said, after an examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have stone in the bladder. We will first try DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Roundout postoffice:

DALTON, MASS., Feb. 6.

DEAR DR. KENNEDY: The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now.

Dr. Kennedy now has the stones at his office, and they are sufficiently formidable to justify the claim that KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter Mr. Lawler mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY also cured him of rheumatism. The subjoined certificate tells its own story.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS,
DALTON, Mass., April 27, 1882.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the past seventeen years, and in our employ for fifteen, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of this town and community. He has had some chronic disease to our knowledge for most of the time, but now claims to be, and is in apparent good health.

CHARLES O. BROWN, President.

$1 bottle; six for $5.

Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," of Roundout, N. Y.—It is not a mere soother, temporarily, of pain, but by its alterative action purifies the blood, restores a healthful condition to the diseased organs, and even dissolves and causes the expulsion of gravel and stone from the kidneys and bladder. The testimony of hundreds who have been cured by it vouches for this.

TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and it has never failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE, SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & CO., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, Overseer in the Lowell Machine Shop Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1 six bottles for $5.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGRAM.

IF YOU have internal slime fever, canker, acrid phlegm, bad taste and offensive breath—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT removes all these conditions. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOU have lost your appetite, or tongue coated, dry and parched lips and mouth, spittle dry and costony, or have become emaciated—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT will build up your broken down constitution. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOU have sudden attacks of sinking spells, face white and deathly pale, and experience feelings as though dying, and coldness seizes your very vitals—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED corrects and is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. Druggists sell it. $1.

IF YOU have organic disease, or pericardia, or heart case troubles, or have thick and sluggish blood, feel as though bleeding would relieve you—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED corrects and is the remedy you need. Druggists sell it. $1.

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

NEW PROCESS SOAP.

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 self-operating washing machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 31 Dey St., N. Y. [Feb 12-4t.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Begin here. Succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., PORTLAND, Me. [dec18 85.

TAKE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all diseases of the

Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid instead of weakening the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HISTON, M D., Washington, Ark.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. McTaggart

This noted Specialist of Scranton, is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo who makes an exclusive specialty of treating chronic, long standing and lingering diseases to which man and womankind are subject, such as Consumption, Bronchial affections, Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, Diseases of Manhood, Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Old Sores, Epilepsy, Syphilis, Deafness, Loss of Voice, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Worms, Liver complaint, Cancers, Tumors, Paralysis, Tape worm, Heart disease, &c., &c.

Female diseases a specialty.

No matter how long you have been suffering nor how many Doctors you have employed in vain, you should apply to DR. MCTAGGART at once, when he will tell directly without holding out false hopes whether your disease is strictly curable or can only be relieved.

He owes his wide reputation for the successful treatment of all lingering or chronic diseases to experience and close application for over 20 years, and to no *miraculous power.*

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY:

"He is skillful honest, efficient, upright and reliable and well worthy of the people's confidence and esteem. He always says exactly what he means and means exactly what he says."—Scranton *Republican.*

"He is too useful a man to lose."—Lackawanna *Democrat.*

Corner Lackawanna and Washington Avenues,

SCRANTON, PA.

Sept 11-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	.....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 56	10 03	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth Junc	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	.....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	.....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 23	3 09
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 39	11 19	7 19	..Shickshinny..	7 27	10 44	3 20
7 35	11 15	7 15	...Rick's Ferry...	7 30	11 47	3 24
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	06	3 56
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	...Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Lime Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 39	10 24	6 24	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rick's.....	8 40	11 53	4 43
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	.....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	.....Camerob....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1887.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 8th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.55 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.50 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.55 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for